

An alternative way to initiate Notch1 signaling in non-small cell lung cancer

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Abstract: Non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) cells activate Notch1 signaling to promote cell proliferation and facilitate their survival. It now emerges that endothelial Delta-like ligand 4 (Dll4) may mediate Notch1 activation and inhibit tumor cell growth.

Keywords: Notch signaling; Delta-like ligand 4 (Dll4); non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)

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Notch signaling has a critical role in regulating cross-talk between cells and regulates a variety of processes, including cell fate determination, cell proliferation, and death. The mammalian Notch receptor family consists of four type I transmembrane receptors (termed Notch1-4). Notch signaling is usually initiated when a Notch ligand attaches to a Notch receptor, a process mediated by cell-to-cell contact. To date, there are five known Notch ligands in mammals, including jagged proteins (JAG1, JAG2) and Delta-like proteins (Dll1, Dll3, Dll4). The primary role for the Notch ligands on signal-sending cells is to initiate Notch signaling in signal-receiving cells by triggering the proteolytic cascade of Notch receptors and releasing the active intracellular domain of Notch ligand (NICD) from the plasma membrane. Once the active NICD is translocated into the nucleus, it mediates transcriptional activation of downstream genes, including those in the Hairy Enhancer of Split (HES) family (*Figure 1A*). In cancer cells, Notch signaling can be active alone, or in cross-talk with other signaling pathways, including Wnt and TGF- β (1,2). Moreover, activated Notch receptors on endothelial cells (ECs) were shown to negatively regulate the expression of VEGFR2, a VEGF receptor, in the same cells (3). Together, these findings suggested that the regulation of Notch signaling in cancer cells is comprehensive and not fully understood. Notch signaling is usually not activating unless the Notch receptor contacts one of its ligands (*Figure 1B*);

however, gain-of-function *Notch1* mutations were reported in 10% of clinical NSCLC cases (4). In these tumor cells, Notch1 is constitutively active without engagement of any Notch ligand to promote survival (5) (*Figure 1C*).

As an endothelium-specific Notch ligand, Dll4 is strongly upregulated in tumor vasculature in mouse models and in many human cancers, including kidney, bladder, colon, brain, breast and gastric cancers (6,7). In clinical studies, upregulation of Dll4 is associated with poor clinical outcomes in many human cancers (7,8), and increased risk of lymph node metastases (7). In preclinical studies of cancer treatment, Dll4 has been identified as a promising new target in tumor angiogenesis and inhibiting Dll4/Notch signaling significantly suppressed tumor growth (6) (*Table 1*). Agents disrupting Dll4-Notch signaling can reduce tumor growth in two possible ways. First, antagonists can affect survival of tumor-initiating stem cells (9). Second, antagonists increase the number of endothelial tip cells in the tumor to form immature angiogenic vessels. These vessels are not well perfused and are poorly functional, reducing the effective blood flow in the tumor to suppress cancer cell growth (10) (*Figure 1D*). Pharmacological Dll4 inhibitors are now entering clinical trials for solid tumors. Demcizumab (OMP21M18), a humanized anti-Dll4 monoclonal antibody, alone or in combination with other drugs is currently in two phase 1 studies in solid tumors, three Phase 1b studies in non-small cell lung cancer

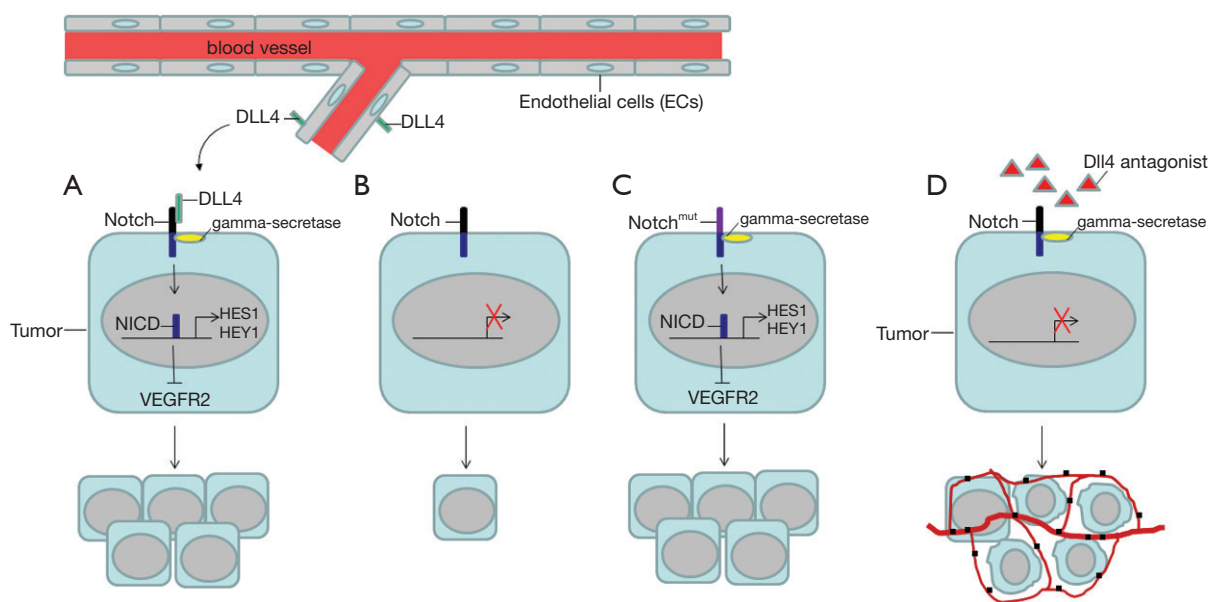


Figure 1 Notch signaling in cancer cells. (A) When binding to a Notch ligand (ex. DLL4), gamma-secretase cleaves Notch receptor to release NICD from plasma membrane. Once the NICD is translocated to nucleus, transcription of downstream genes (ex. HES1, HEY1) is activated. Activation of Notch signaling in cancer cells promotes cell proliferation; (B) Notch signaling is usually not activated without binding to the Notch ligand; however, (C) gain-of-function mutation of *Notch* was reported in some cancer cells, and Notch signaling is constitutively activated to promote proliferation and survival of these cells; (D) Blockade of DLL4/Notch signaling in tumor cells using DLL4 antagonist (yellow triangle) increases the density of poorly functioning blood vessels (red line with black dot), resulting in reduction of blood flow in the tumor to suppress cancer cell growth.

Name	Mechanisms used to block DLL4-Notch signaling	Cancer cell type
Anti-DLL4 antibodies	Anti-DLL4 antibody	Colon cancer, lung cancer
Anti-hDLL4	Anti-DLL4 antibody	Colon cancer
Dll4 vaccine	DNA vaccination	Mammary carcinoma
Dll4-Fc	Soluble Dll4-Fc	Lung cancer
D4ECD-Fc	Soluble Dll4-Fc	Human glioblastoma
sDll4-Fc	Soluble Dll4-Fc	Colon cancer, sarcoma
Notch1 decoy	Notch-Fc decoys	Neuroblastoma
Compound X	γ-secretase inhibitors	Renal cell carcinoma

(NSCLC), pancreatic cancer and colorectal cancer, and one Phase 1b/2 study in epithelial ovarian cancer (11).

Studies of DLL4-induced Notch activation in cancer cells mainly focus on understanding DLL4 interaction with the Notch1 receptor, and interruption of DLL4/Notch1

signaling has become a target of therapeutic development. DLL4/Notch3 also promotes the growth of T-lineage acute lymphoblastic leukemia (T-ALL) and colorectal cancer (12). Notch1 promotes the survival of NSCLC cells (13,14) and upregulation of *Notch1* was reported in 30% of NSCLC cases (15). Notch3 plays an oncogenic role in lung cancer and its upregulation was reported in 40% of NSCLC (16). The specific role of Notch2 and Notch4 in NSCLC remains unclear (17).

Recently, a paper entitled “Cross-talk between ECs and tumor via delta-like ligand4/Notch/PTEN signaling inhibits lung cancer growth” was published in *Oncogene* in 2012. In this issue, Ding *et al.* proposed that endothelial DLL4 triggers Notch1 signaling activation in surrounding NSCLC cells to suppress cancer cell growth (18). Proliferation of NSCLC *in vitro* and in a xenograft mouse model was induced when co-cultured with human umbilical vein ECs, which express endothelial DLL4 to activate Notch signaling in NSCLC cells (*Figure 2A*). The researchers further demonstrated that the proliferation of NSCLC cells was reduced when co-cultured with ECs that overexpressed DLL4 (*Figure 2B*). In a xenograft mouse model harboring a mixed population

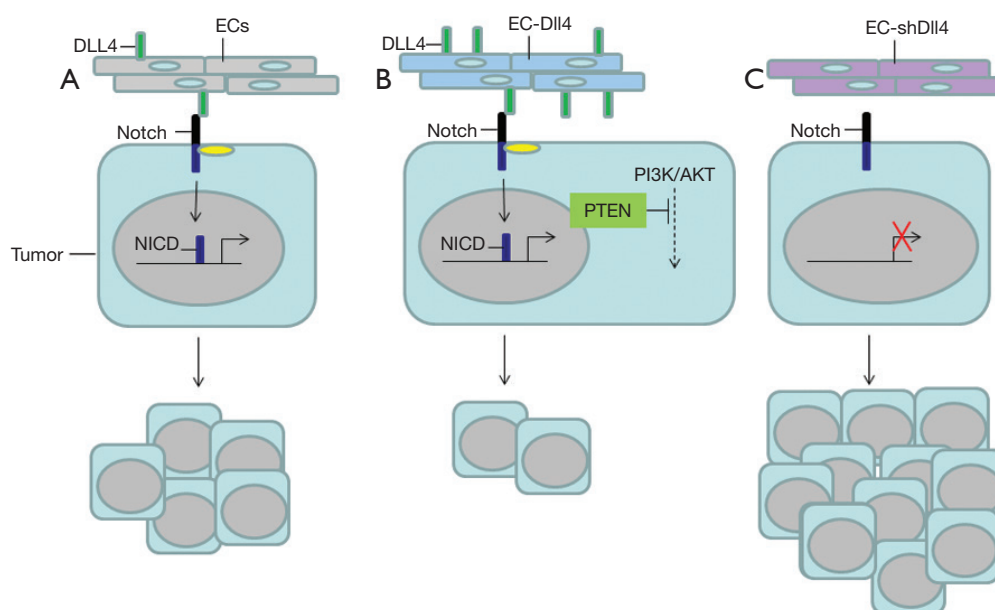


Figure 2 Endothelial Dll4 induced Notch1 activation in cancer cells. (A) It was proposed by Ding *et al.* that Dll4 on endothelial cells (ECs) activated Notch1 signaling in NSCLC cells and cancer cell proliferated (18); (B) Dll4-overexpressed ECs induced Notch1 signaling and PTEN expression in NSCLC cells, and suppression of cancer cell growth was observed; (C) when co-cultured with the ECs lacking Dll4 expression, increased NSCLC proliferation was observed *in vitro* and in a xenograft mouse model.

of Dll4-expressing human ECs and NSCLC cells, tumor weight and tumor volume were both decreased. In addition, NSCLC proliferation was increased when co-cultured with the human ECs that did not express Dll4 (Figure 2C), and the tumor sizes and volumes were greater than the control group. To explore the possible mechanisms mediating NSCLC proliferation through Dll4/Notch signaling, Ding *et al.* isolated the NSCLC cells that were co-cultured with Dll4-expressing human ECs and showed that transcriptional expressions of Notch1, HES1, and HEY1 were elevated in the cancer cells. Increased expression of Notch1 and downstream genes in the xenograft tumors indicates that Notch signaling is activated in these tumor cells. Contrary to the previous finding that Notch1 activation decreased PTEN expression in NSCLC (13), Ding *et al.* showed that PTEN expression was elevated in the NSCLC cells co-cultured with Dll4-expressing ECs, implying that the PI3K/AKT pathway was suppressed in these NSCLC cells (Figure 2B). To confirm this finding, additional demonstration of the suppression of PI3K/AKT signaling in these NSCLC cells and their contribution to tumor suppression would be necessary. Because Notch regulation in cancer cells is complex, the elevation of PTEN during Notch1 activation in these NSCLC may be context-dependent.

Ding *et al.* reported an intriguing observation that co-culturing with human ECs lacking Dll4 expression induced NSCLC cell proliferation *in vitro*. In addition, tumor weight and tumor volume increased in xenograft mice injected with ECs lacking Dll4, when compared to control mice. Moreover, transcriptional and translational expressions of Notch1 were both decreased in NSCLC cells when co-cultured with Dll4-overexpressing ECs. Several compelling questions arise from these findings (18). First, Notch1 signaling is activated in NSCLC cells (19). How generally is the Notch1 signaling in NSCLC cells influenced by Dll4 from human ECs in the co-cultured system, aside from the Notch1 signaling regulated between NSCLC cells or with other cell types in the xenograft tumors? Dll4 reportedly acts downstream of VEGF in human tumor vasculature (20), suggesting a possible mechanism for inducing Notch1 activation *in vivo*. Does VEGF induced Dll4 expression contribute to Notch1 activation and cancer cell growth in the xenograft tumors, and if so, how effective is that compared to the Dll4 overexpressed from human ECs in promoting tumor growth? Moreover, because Notch1 is activated in NSCLC cells, it would be crucial to determine how reduction of Notch1 expression in NSCLC cells associates with Dll4 inhibition in the co-cultured human ECs. Finally, the mechanism that induces NSCLC

growth when co-cultured with human ECs lacking Dll4 expression was not elucidated by Ding *et al.* Therefore, studies to understand the mechanisms regulating cancer cell proliferation in this system are warranted. Ding *et al.*'s work (18), therefore highlights one of the numerous ways that regulate Notch signaling in tumorigenesis.

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